

SIN

- Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sin*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*
 Gather more filth than any *sin* in town. *Granville.*
 Returning home at night, you'll find the *sin* Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*
 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.
 What *sin* of monsters, wretches of lost minds, Mad after change, and desperate in their states, Wearied and gall'd with their necessities, Durst have thought it? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
 Our foul, whole country's heav'n and God her father, Into this world, corruption's *sin*, is sent;
 Yet so much in her travail she doth gather, That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*
 S'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.
 Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know, What nearer might concern him, how this world Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*
 At that tasted fruit,
 The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd His course; else how had the world Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat?
 Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd, Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou Satt'st unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*
 No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane, Obscure of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*
 S'NLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.
 We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
 S'NNER. *n. f.* [from *sin*.]
 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.
 Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*
 2. An offender; a criminal.
 Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
 Over the guilty then the fury shakes
 The founding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
 And the pale *sinners* with her fifters takes. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
 Where flames refus'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*
 If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*
 S'NOFFERING. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.
 The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *snoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*
 S'NOFFER, or *Snoffer*. *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsl.*
 To S'NUATE. *v. a.* [from *sinu*, Latin.] To bend in and out.
 Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *snuated*. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 S'NUATION. *n. f.* [from *snuate*.] A bending in and out.
 The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *snuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 S'NUOUS. *adj.* [from *sinu*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.
 Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *snuous*. *Bacon.*
 These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
 Sreaking the ground with *snuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *snuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 S'NUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.
 Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have funt all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinus*, might have had such an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Any fold or opening.
 To S'IP. *v. a.* [from *sin*, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.
 Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
 And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

SIN

2. To drink in small quantities.
 Find out the peaceful hermitage;
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 Where I may fit and rightly spell
 Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth fiew,
 And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*
 3. To drink out of.
 The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
 Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
 They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*
 To S'IP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.
 She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
 Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æn.*
 S'IP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.
 Her face o' fire
 With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
 She would to each one *sip*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 One *sip* of this
 Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
 Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*
 S'IPHON. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
 Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
 I see the rocky *siphon* stretch'd immense,
 The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
 Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*
 S'IPPER. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.
 S'IPPET. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] A small sop.
 S'IR. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Ital. *senior*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]
 1. The word of respect in compellation.
 Speak on, *sir*,
 I dare your worth objections: if I blush,
 It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
 But, *sir*, be fudden in the execution;
 Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
Sir king,
 This man is better than the man he flew. *Shakespeare.*
 At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *sir*, let it not displese you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses exprest it in Hebrew characters.
 Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 The court forfakes him, and *for* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*
 3. It is sometimes used for man.
 I have adventur'd
 To try your taking of a false report, which hath Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
 In the election of a *for* so rare. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.
 He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *for*-loin which was served up. *Addison.*
 And the strong table groans
 Beneath the smoaking *for*-loin, stretch'd immense
 From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*
 It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *for*-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*
 S'IRE. *n. f.* [from *sin*, French; *senior*, Latin.]
 1. A father, in poetry.
 He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
 And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Towards father towards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shak.*
 A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
 The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 And now I leave the true and just supports
 Of legal princes and of honest courts,
 Whole *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
 Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*
 Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
 While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
 Or meets his spouse's kinder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*
 2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.
 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*.
 S'IREN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous enticer.
 Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
 To drown me in thy *siren's* flood of tears:
 Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
 Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
 And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*
 S'IRIASIS. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Greek.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diet.*
 S'IRIV.

SIT

- S'IRIV. *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.
 S'IRIV. *n. f.* [Italian; *sirus ventus*, Latin.] The south-east or Syrian wind.
 Forth rush the levand and the ponent winds,
 Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, *Milton.*
 S'IRIV. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Ital. *sinew*.] A compellation of reproach and insult.
 Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
 Take with you your companions: as you look
 To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 S'IRIV. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Ital. *sinew*.] A compellation of reproach and insult.
 There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*
 Guess how the goddess greets her son,
 Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*
 S'IRIV. *n. f.* [Arabic.] The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.
 Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
 Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath, *Sidney.*
 Relent.
 Not poppy, nor mandragora,
 Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world
 Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
 Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 And first, behold this cordial jalap here,
 That flames and dances in his crystal bound;
 With spirits of balm, and fragrant *sirups* mixt.
 Those exprest juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*
 S'IRUPED. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like *sirup*; bedewed with sweets.
 Yet when there haps a honey fall,
 We'll lick the *sirup* leaves:
 And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Dryden's 2^d of Cymbria.*
 S'IRUPY. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling *sirup*.
 Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*
 S'ISE. *n. f.* [contracted from *assize*.]
 You said, if I returned next *siz* in lent,
 I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*
 S'ISKIN. *n. f.* A bird; a green finch.
 S'ISTER. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch.]
 1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.
 Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Jab. xvii. 14.*
 2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being.
 If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James ii. 15.*
 3. A woman of the same kind.
 He chid the *sisters*,
 And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 4. One of the same kind; one of the same office.
 The women, who would rather wref the laws,
 Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
 As judges on the bench more gracious are,
 And more attent to brothers of the bar,
 Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right:
 And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*
 There grew two olives, cloist of the grove,
 With roots entwined, and branches interwove:
 Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
 With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*
 S'ISTER in law. *n. f.* A husband or wife's *sister*.
 Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister* in law. *Ruth i. 15.*
 S'ISTERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *sister*.]
 1. The office or duty of a *sister*.
 She abhor'd
 Her proper blood, and left to do the part
 Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*
 2. A set of *sisters*.
 3. A number of women of the same order.
 I speak,
 Wishing a more strict restraint
 Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarits of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare.*
 A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 S'ISTERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a *sister*; becoming a *sister*.
 After much debatement,
 My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
 And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare.*
 To S'IT. *v. a.* preterite, *I sat*. [from *sitan*, Gothic; *sittan*, Sax. *sittan*, Dutch.]

SIT

1. To rest upon the buttocks.
 There were flays on each side of the *sitting* place. *1 Chron.*
 He *sat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Aids iii. 10.*
 Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *Mary's Virgil.*
 Aloft in awful state,
 The godlike hero *sat*
 On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*
 2. To perch.
 All new fashions be pleasant to me,
 I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
 Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
 What should I do but sit cock on the hoop?
 What do I care if all the world me fail,
 I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*
 3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.
 Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*
 Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*
 4. To be in any local position.
 I should be still
 Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:
 Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
 Thole
 Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*
 The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Philips.*
 5. To rest as a weight or burthen.
 Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare's*
 When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*
 To tofs and fling, and to be restless, only galls our forces, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tilston.*
 Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind, *Dryden.*
 And horror, heavy *sat* on every mind.
 Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*
 6. To settle; to abide.
 That this new corner flame,
 There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*
 When Thetis blusht, in purple not her own,
 And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
 A sudden silence *sat* upon the sea,
 And fweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryd.*
 He to the void advanc'd his pace,
 Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*
 7. To brood; to incubate.
 As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jer. xvii. 11.*
 The egg laid and sever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*
 8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.
 This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*
 Heav'n knows,
 By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
 I met this crown; and I myself know well,
 How troublesome it *sat* upon my head;
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*
 Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*
 9. To be placed in order to be painted.
 One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*
 10. To be in any situation or condition.
 As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*
 Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*
 11. To be fixed, as an assembly;
 12. To be placed at the table.
 Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke xxii. 27.*
 13. To exercise authority.
 The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*
 Affes are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges v. 10.*
 Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
 The Persian in Echatan *sat*. *Milton.*
 One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*
 Alert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
 Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*
 14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.
 Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Mac.*
 15. To sit down. *Down* is little more than emphatical.
 Go and *sit* down to meat. *Luke xvii. 7.*
 24 E. When